

NOTICE TO READERS: When you finish reading this issue of the Nashville Globe place a U. S. 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any U. S. postal employee, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front. No wrapping, no address. S. Burleson, Postmaster Gen.

NASHVILLE GLOBE.

NASHVILLE A CITY OF OPPORTUNITY—THE LEADING NEGRO JOURNAL IN TENNESSEE.

VOLUME XIII.

NASHVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

NUMBER 16

KNIGHTS OF THE QUILL INVADE CITY THIS WEEK

STEVEN R. YOUNG PASSES AWAY

FORMERLY MEMBER OF PEARL HIGH FACULTY—END CAME AT CAMP LEE—ALUMNUS OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

Hampton, Va., Feb. 11.—Hampton Institute has lost its first man on account of the World War. Word has come of the death at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., of Steven Randolph Young, who received his Hampton diploma in 1914.

At the time of his death, Steven Young was supply sergeant of the Eighty-eighth Company, Twenty-first Training Battalion. Prior to his call to the National Army, Young



MR. JOS. L. JONES, Cincinnati, Ohio, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Press Association and editor of the Fraternal Monitor.

was engaged in teaching manual training in the Pearl High School of Nashville, Tenn.

Steven R. Young was born on June 10, 1889, in Essex County, Va. He entered Hampton at the age of 21. His early education was received in the public schools of Upper Zion in Caroline County and in the Bowling Green Academy.

Before coming to Hampton, Sergeant had taught school for one year. He entered the Hampton night school in the fall of 1910 and during the day served as an orderly in the Academic Department. His work record throughout was rated "Excellent."

For three years Young's scholarship was paid by the Riverdale Country School, New York. All his work whether in the classroom, the workshop, or Hampton battalion of cadets, was done well and with rare conscientiousness.

During his four years at Hampton, Young took an active part in the school's missionary work. He combined in a delightful way good cheer and seriousness.

After his graduation from Hampton he returned to his home in Upper Zion and became the principal there of a two-room school for three years. He also served his community as a Sunday school worker; helped the school teachers buy books; did some farming and organized clubs for farmers, school patrons, and school children.

RABBI LEWINTHAL TO ADDRESS NORMAL STUDENTS.

Rabbi Lewinthal of Vine Street Temple will address the students of A. and I. State Normal school Sunday, February 17th. The occasion being the regular monthly third Sunday services at that institution. A splendid musical program has been prepared. Those monthly services usually attract a large audience from the city and many are expected to attend. Services will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

Hear the man that will advise you; follow the man that will lead you; love the man that will teach you; and stick with the man that will help you along life's way—this done, thou shalt lack neither friend nor joy.



DR. E. A. WILLIAMS, Cincinnati, Ohio, auditor of the National Negro Press Association, and editor of the Brotherhood.

JUDGE A. B. NEIL'S MASTERLY STAND

TWO-BY-FOUR SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES REBUKED—RUNNING NEGROES FROM NASHVILLE—GET WORK THEMSELVES.

Hundreds of Nashville's best citizens have been congratulating Judge A. B. Neil of the criminal court for his masterly utterances a few days ago in charging the grand jury. Judge Neil, it is understood, came squarely down on what is often termed "little two by four" deputy sheriffs and constables who are said to have made life so miserable to thousands of people in and about Nashville, and who primarily are said to be the cause of hundreds of Negroes leaving Nashville and the state of Tennessee for northern centers. It is claimed already that the stand taken by Judge Neil will be upheld by the leading white citizens of Nashville, that the life of the citizens who have been made miserable on so many occasions will now be more secure.

For a number of years the Negroes of Nashville have been compelled to take all kinds of treatment at the hands of some of the officers of the law, who, because they wear a badge and carry a big cane, were at times overbearing. Complaint after complaint has already been registered about people being arrested on frivolous charges and carried before some of the courts and fined in order that officers who are working on the fee system might get their fee. Only a little while ago it is said that officers arrested more than one hundred and fifty Negroes against whom there were no specific charges, and carried them all before one of the judges. Many of these, as soon as they were released, left the South. Hundreds of laborers were, therefore, driven from the south to the north. Civic organizations like the Business and Professional Men's Club in Nashville, of which the Rev. Preston Taylor is President, and Mr. Ira T. Bryant is secretary, the Nashville Negro Board of Trade, of which Mr. A. N. Johnson is president and Mr. D. Wellington Berry is secretary, have been making a careful study of conditions, and the fact is said to be revealed that hardly any of the Negroes who left Nashville did not go because of their dislike for the city, but it is claimed that many were forced away. They are said to have been hounded, mistreated and carried before various court officers, tried and convicted; they not being able to employ defense were either compelled to pay fines or work their time out; but from all indications, and especially from Judge A. B. Neil's masterly charge to the grand jury, it would seem that a new day is dawning and that the intelligent, law-abiding white citizens of Nashville have determined to put an end to the wholesale operations of deputy sheriffs and constables who, according to Judge Neil's statement, and according to the persistent rumor that has been afloat for some time, have made a practice of preying upon inoffensive workmen of both races, as it is said that these actions have not been confined to Negroes, but that the laboring class of white workmen have suffered just as badly and that many of the officers on the fee system have depended entirely upon their raids, as they term them, for livelihood.

One of the recent actions calling for the utterances from Judge Neil was the reported wholesale raid on Radnor Yards last Saturday night, when it is claimed, that without any provocation whatever, these workmen who had only been paid off the day before, were arrested, charges entered against them, but the action of Judge Neil in failing to prosecute them and his splendid charge to the grand jury are having great effect. It is said that hundreds of Negroes would be willing to return if they could be assured that they would be allowed to remain unmolested and given a chance to work for an honest living. In charging the jury Judge Neil said:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You are all aware of the fact that at the present time there is a great demand for labor, not only in the city, but in the immediate vicinity of the city, due to the establishment of the great enterprise in Hadley Bend by the government, the building of spur tracks from the several railroads leading into the city and the completion of the railroad yards near Radnor college. It has come to my attention that already several officers are beginning to arrest laborers at Radnor yards and other places upon trumped-up and frivolous charges. On last Friday night, which was the night after pay day, a number of officers arrested a great many Negro laborers who were employed in building and laying spur tracks at the Radnor college yards.

Arrests to Get Costs.

"The question of securing a sufficient number of men to do this work at the present time is a very serious one, especially when it must be done immediately to relieve the railroad congestion generally, and to get transportation facilities for these public works at the earliest possible moment. These arrests are not made for the purpose of enforcing the law, but solely to get costs out of these men. They are intimidating laborers everywhere and making it more difficult to get men to build these important enterprises. When a man quits his work and goes to his home, or to his shack, many of them live in box cars, he never knows

when he is going to be raided and locked up on some frivolous charge. "It is quite significant that these arrests are nearly always made on the night following the day the men are paid off. A great many of these laborers are living in box cars, as I stated, where they are employed, and are far removed from any thickly settled neighborhood. I am frank to tell you, gentlemen, that I am not going to stand for a few petty officers raiding these places and interfering with and intimidating these people who have been brought here at great expense to do this work. Suppose they do shoot a few 'traps' in a box car. Who is going to be hurt? These companies have special officers and watchmen to keep the peace, and they are more interested in public order than anybody.

Might Get Work Themselves.

"If these officers would get employment themselves at Hadley Bend, or with the railroad, and help to complete these enterprises they would be rendering a real service to the country. Instead of working themselves they are going about actually paralyzing and crippling the efforts of public-spirited citizens who are trying to build up the community, and at the same time help our country in what is thought to be the darkest hour of its history.

"I instruct you to ignore all of these cases unless the attorney-gen-



MR. C. J. PERRY, Philadelphia, Pa., President of the National Negro Press Association, also editor of The Philadelphia Tribune for the past thirty-five years. Mr. Perry is serving his second term as president of the newspaper organization.

eral, after an investigation, advises that a substantial offense has been committed which warrants a prosecution.

"A. B. NEIL, Judge."

WORK OF "Y" CAMPAIGN PROGRESSING

Workers Enthusiastic—Goal 500 Members

The work of the membership campaign of the Colored Branch Y. M. C. A., to date consist mainly in organizing the campaign forces. While the announcement was made to the effect that the campaign began February 1st and would run forty days, it was expected at the time that at least one-third of this time would be occupied in lining up the workers and getting into their hands membership cards and full instructions as to the Association's mission and the needs of young men generally.

Mr. E. L. Kinzer and Mr. Wm. D. Aven are leaders of two divisions which will consist of eight captains each.

The heads of these two divisions have agreed to be responsible for securing 250 members each. The eight captains which they have selected will have associated with them four men each. The total working force when completely rounded up will consist of eighty-two men. The

(Continued on Page 8.)

PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY

WAR AND MONEY—ECONOMY SLOGAN OF DAY—REDUCTION OF CONSUMPTION—INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

Pointing out that never before in history has an understanding of the simple principle of economics been so sorely needed, a committee of eminent economists engaged in the study of the purchasing power of money in war time, issued today its first public statement.

After exhaustive investigation this committee has reached its conclusion unanimously. It would impress upon the imperative need of a reduction of consumption and an increase of production, of the repression of non-essentials, and of promotion of organization and redirection of industry.

"In meeting the great national readjustment to war conditions," the committee says, "we must not let our 'business-as-usual' impulses prevent the needed saving and shifting of industry, lest we pay a terrific penalty in higher cost of living and national inefficiency."

The committee finds the public confused and vacillating between two economic philosophies—the simple, direct, old-fashioned, correct philosophy of saving and working, and the fallacious philosophy, best epitomized as "business as usual."



One of the newspaper men said while here: "It has often occurred to me that the man occupying the editorial chair on a Negro journal is a lawyer, doctor, merchant, minister of the gospel, teacher or college president, just as well as an author and a literary man by profession."

The discussions at the meetings throughout the week, according to the reports of their daily proceedings, have delved into every condition confronting the people, the President's war policy, food conservation, the coal situation, Jim Crow car laws, Jim Crow legislation; in fact, the development of the race from every point of view seemed to have been the key-note of the meetings from the very opening. From the scores of messages received at the corresponding secretary's office, it becomes evident that the representation would cover every section of the country, and the central location, such as Nashville has proven to be, seems to have been the drawing card for the representatives of the press.

In commodity prices, starting the whole process over again in a vicious circle.

This committee is made up of Prof. Irving Fisher (chairman), of Yale University; Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University; Prof. B. M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard University; Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell, of Columbia University; and Prof. Warren L. Persons, of Government's office. The committee in collecting its facts has had the co-operation of several branches of the United States Government, as well as of some large commercial and financial houses. The statement of the committee follows:

"The country has experienced an acute coal situation, a drastic coal order, the shutting down of railway transportation, the taking over of the railroads by the Government, mounting living costs, and price fixing.

"These events crowded upon us while we were still congratulating ourselves on the success of the draft, the passage of fuel and food conservation laws, and the unparalleled subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

"By giving up non-essentials to buy Government securities," the committee further says, "we allow the Government to buy war essentials and at the same time release productive energy from the making of non-essentials for us to the making of essentials for the Government."

"But," it goes on to say, "if we won't make the needed sacrifice and perhaps delude ourselves into believing that we do not have to do so, or even that we ought not to do so, that, on principle, we favor 'business as usual' for ourselves while expecting business unusual to be superadded by the Government, we simply go through the motions of giving our billions to the Government without really giving them up. Therefore the Government, in order to buy away from us what we will not otherwise surrender, bids in prices, and the rise in prices which comes about through this sort of lending is cumulative."

(Continued on Page 8.)

NEWSPAPER MEN NASHVILLE'S GUESTS

ANNUAL SESSION OF PRESS ASSOCIATION—DEVELOPMENT OF RACE IS KEYNOTE OF MEETING—LARGELY ATTENDED

Knights of the quill from every section of the United States are in Nashville this week attending the annual session of the National Negro Press Association. These quill pushers standing out in the fore-front of American journalism, insofar as the Negro is concerned, will deliberate throughout the week on matters of vital importance affecting the work of the Negro in the journalistic arena. Among them are found white-haired veterans who have labored for more than a quarter of a century, some as long as forty years; while there are others practically in their teens who are just being initiated into the mysteries of journalism, but as representatives of an organization with papers and magazines having a circulation of more than one million, three hundred thousand weekly, reaching every quarter of the civilized world. They are here to shape the policy of an organization that is now the spokesman and the veritable mouthpiece of about twelve million people. That their deliberations will be watched, scrutinized and held up to the public view has long since been conceded.

The Negro newspaper and magazine, whether published in the interest of religion, education, fraternity, finance or what not, has, according to the claim made by the representatives of the Association, stood out for the ideals of a race advocating race unit and uplift in every vocation. Nashville seems to be contributing excellent entertainment to those who are here, and it was announced even before their coming, that many Nashville homes would be thrown open. In addition to this, the Y. M. C. A. dormitories have been placed at the disposal of the representatives of the press. Occupying membership in the Association will be found the names of the race's most distinguished leaders. They come from the pulpit as well as the pew, representing every line of profession as well as every line of business.

One of the newspaper men said while here: "It has often occurred to me that the man occupying the editorial chair on a Negro journal is a lawyer, doctor, merchant, minister of the gospel, teacher or college president, just as well as an author and a literary man by profession."

The discussions at the meetings throughout the week, according to the reports of their daily proceedings, have delved into every condition confronting the people, the President's war policy, food conservation, the coal situation, Jim Crow car laws, Jim Crow legislation; in fact, the development of the race from every point of view seemed to have been the key-note of the meetings from the very opening. From the scores of messages received at the corresponding secretary's office, it becomes evident that the representation would cover every section of the country, and the central location, such as Nashville has proven to be, seems to have been the drawing card for the representatives of the press.

In commodity prices, starting the whole process over again in a vicious circle.

This committee is made up of Prof. Irving Fisher (chairman), of Yale University; Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University; Prof. B. M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard University; Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell, of Columbia University; and Prof. Warren L. Persons, of Government's office. The committee in collecting its facts has had the co-operation of several branches of the United States Government, as well as of some large commercial and financial houses. The statement of the committee follows:

"The country has experienced an acute coal situation, a drastic coal order, the shutting down of railway transportation, the taking over of the railroads by the Government, mounting living costs, and price fixing.

"These events crowded upon us while we were still congratulating ourselves on the success of the draft, the passage of fuel and food conservation laws, and the unparalleled subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

"By giving up non-essentials to buy Government securities," the committee further says, "we allow the Government to buy war essentials and at the same time release productive energy from the making of non-essentials for us to the making of essentials for the Government."

"But," it goes on to say, "if we won't make the needed sacrifice and perhaps delude ourselves into believing that we do not have to do so, or even that we ought not to do so, that, on principle, we favor 'business as usual' for ourselves while expecting business unusual to be superadded by the Government, we simply go through the motions of giving our billions to the Government without really giving them up. Therefore the Government, in order to buy away from us what we will not otherwise surrender, bids in prices, and the rise in prices which comes about through this sort of lending is cumulative."

(Continued on Page 8.)

—the simple, direct, old-fashioned, correct philosophy of saving and working and the fallacious philosophy, perhaps best epitomized as "business as usual."

"So far as we let our 'business as usual' impulses prevent the needed saving and economic shifting we shall pay a terrific penalty in higher cost of living as well as in national inefficiency and maladjustment."

"The living cost and the level of commodity prices in general are now, as we are all aware, extremely high. The average wholesale prices in the United States last month were 31 per cent above that of July, 1914; that is, the purchasing power of money over goods in the wholesale markets has been almost cut in half. "The rise in retail prices of foods in the same period has been 57 per cent. This means a reduction to less than two-thirds in the purchasing power of money over goods in the retail markets. Abroad the rise of prices has been even greater."

"Between 1896 and 1914 wholesale prices in the United States were rising at the average rate of only one-fifth of 1 per cent per month; but even that small rate, long continued, was enough to make the 'H. C. L.' a very painful fact."

"Since the war wholesale prices in the United States have been rising at the rate of nearly 2 per cent per month, or nearly 10 times as fast as before the war. In some countries in Europe the rise in prices has been two or three times as rapid as in the United States. While the war lasts the commodity price level will inevitably mount by leaps and bounds, unless we adopt rigorous preventive measures. In particular we must avoid, so far as possible, lending by borrowing."

"Loans to the Government made not from savings but from borrowings will tend to increase bank credit. Further extension of bank credit will chiefly bring about a rise in commodity prices. It is therefore desirable that further loans to the Government should be made out of current savings."

"There are two ways for us to lend money to our country. The right way is the frank and honest way of saving, by spending less or earning more. The other and wrong way is the, at first, cheap and easy, although ultimately costly and painful, way of lending the Government what we borrow from the bank. Even that species of robbing Peter to pay Paul is, of course, better than paying Paul nothing; for Paul, I. e., the United States Treasury, must have the cash. But it can be justified only when unavoidable or when used as a temporary expedient, and the debts so contracted are soon repaid out of savings."

"If I buy Government securities by giving up the purchase of a pleasure automobile, the Government can buy a military truck with the same money, and the labor and capital which would have made the pleasure car for me will make the truck for the Army instead. That is the right way."

"The wrong method is employed if I insist upon buying that pleasure car and so can buy the Government securities only by borrowing the

(Continued on page 8.)

McADOO APPOINTS LAWYER HARRISON

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Another honor has been bestowed upon Judge Wm. Harrison of this city, as disclosed in the announcement made public in the Daily Oklahoman of this city last week. Lawyer Harrison, who has been styled very often as the greatest living Negro orator, was notified that he had been designated by Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, to make a speaking tour of the south in the interest of the war saving campaign. The notice was sent from Washington, D. C., and is regarded here as the highest possible recognition of Judge Harrison's ability as a platform speaker. Only recently the Oklahoma Bar Association, of which Mr. E. G. McAdams is president, adopted ringing resolutions in favor of Judge Harrison, commending him to the President of the United States and powers at Washington for any service possible. Judge Harrison delivered the principal address at the Lincoln Birthday Celebration at Springfield and Danville, Ill., and is now enroute to Washington, D. C., where he is to receive his final instructions as to his work. Another message ordering Judge Harrison to Washington came from Mr. Charles F. Hornor, the Director of the Speakers' Bureau at Washington. Much rejoicing has been occasioned here as Judge Harrison was regarded as one of the little R. F. D.'s about whom so much has been said for the past several years.

New Orleans, La.—Rev. J. L. Burdill, D. D., the pastor of the Progressive Baptist Church, has been named as one of the speakers in the interest of the War Saving Campaign to be waged in Louisiana. Dr. Burdill has the distinction of being known among the national characters, he being prominently connected with the great National Baptist Convention.

NEGROES AT DUPONT COMPANY

ABOUT 1500 TO BE EMPLOYED—NEGRO ALWAYS LOYAL—STUPENDOUS FEAT IN ENGINEERING.

About fifteen hundred Negroes are to be employed by the DuPont Engineering Company at the great government powder plant that is being erected at Hadley Bend, according to a statement given out by Mr. J. L. Pratt of the engineering department, who is here and who will practically have charge of all the work. While these figures are not given out to be based upon as minimum or maximum employment, it is learned authorita-



MR. B. J. DAVIS, Atlanta, Ga., Treasurer of the National Negro Press Association and editor of the Atlanta Independent.

tively that it will be one of the institutions that will give more regular employment than any concern that was ever located in Tennessee. Only this week it was estimated that fully three hundred Negroes are at work at this plant, and by the various railroads who are also building spur tracks to the new government powder plant. The influx of the Negroes from every section of the country has already begun, and it is said that many of them are coming back from the north to "Sunny Tennessee" who are finding ready employment.

While it has never been shown that Nashville was severely crippled by the exodus, it is a fact that a number had already gone north for various causes. The opening up of the plant is argued as a splendid opportunity for the return of many, as well as for the importation of a number from other sections.

The loyalty of the Negro through every war, the very fact that he has never proven a traitor, that he has never produced a Benedict Arnold, has caused the real American who believes in the perpetuation of the government, to begin to look to the Negro for the solution to many of the perplexing problems. It is said that just as he is helping to solve the problem at the trenches and on the firing line in France, that as he has helped to never in America somewhere in the furrows of the soil and is being depended upon by large manufacturers to guard their plants and to give an honest day's labor. Experts in the labor problem, in the engineering department, as well as in the various phases of construction, are said to already have passed their candid opinion upon the fact that the Negro as a laborer has proven far more acceptable. It is understood that only through the efforts of the Negro laborer that the stupendous engineering feat of building the Panama Canal was accomplished. One of the enthusiastic Nashville boosters declared that it would not be surprising if three or four hundred Negroes were employed at the DuPont Plant, and that he is certain that this many in all departments while the plant is under construction would be employed; and that even down at Sheffield where

(Continued on Page 8.)



REV. J. A. HAMLETT, D. D., Jackson, Tenn., Recording Secretary of the National Negro Press Association and editor of the Christian Index.